least absence of recent disturbance. Conspicuous elements are Yucca aloifolia, Harrisia Aboriginum, Opuntia Dillenii, Rapanea guianensis, Randia aculeata, and Forestiera porulosa.

In the strand vegetation Eragrostis tracyi was spotted by its panicles among Sporobolus virginicus, Sesuvium portulacastrum, Flaveria floridana and Amaranthus australis. This habitat presents a sharp contrast to that of the bare, disturbed soils of Sanibel Island. However, strand vegetation is subject to disturbance by various factors. The 10th of February the site was checked for signs of perennial growth for added information on the life duration of Eragrostis tracyi. The grasses were prostrate and matted. With scattered debris it appeared as if the area had been flooded. Many tufts of Eragrostis were dead, but in others tips of new green leaves were visible among the old dead ones. Two tufts were potted in the greenhouse. The growth of new leaves continues and, obviously, Eragrostis tracyi perennates from underground parts.

OLGA LAKELA,
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA,
TAMPA

LITERATURE CITED

- 1. HITCHCOCK, A. S. 1934. Eragrostis Tracyi. Am. Jour. Bot. 21: 130. f.1.
- 2. Cooley, George R. 1954. Vegetation of Sanibel Island. Rhodora 57: 269-289.
- 3. HITCHCOCK, A. S. rev. AGNES CHASE. 1950. Manual of the Grasses of the United States. pp. 162-163.

Erratum for Rhodora Volume 67, Number 770 p. 183 Fig. 1 is Plate 1311

Volume 67, No. 771 including pages 217-313, issued September 28, 1965.